

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN

HE CUTS THE DANVILLE ROAD!

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF RALEIGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 10, 1865.

Forney's *Press* has reports that Gen. Sherman has cut the Railroad between Danville and Greensborough, and that Sherman has occupied Raleigh.

Sherman's Force—Reported Evacuation of Raleigh—How the News of Victory was Received.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILLS IN THE FIELD, NEAR GOLDSBOROUGH, Wednesday, April 5, 1865.

In accordance with Major-Gen. Sherman's orders, Schofield's command has been organized into two Corps, which will be commanded respectively by Gen. Jacob D. Cox and Alfred H. Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher, both to serve under the command of Gen. Schofield, who is next in rank to Gen. Sherman in this army. His position is similar to that of Gen. Meade in Virginia and Gen. Thomas at Chattanooga. The Tenth Corps, which has been reorganized, will be commanded by Gen. Terry, and the Twenty-third Corps will be commanded by the senior Division-General, Cox. It will be thus seen that Sherman will virtually command three armies, namely, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and the Mississippi.

Without intending to convey any information to the enemy, it is a matter of pride to see the numbers and material of which this army is composed. There is now a Right, Left, and Center Army, commanded respectively by Generals Howard, Slocum and Schofield, and if they should have the opportunity afforded them of again meeting the enemy in the field in a pitched battle, will strike a blow which will use up the last vestige of Johnson's Army, now thoroughly demoralized by fear of Sherman's victorious legions.

It is rumored that Gen. Kilpatrick is to have an independent command, corresponding in responsibility and power to a Department command, reporting alone to Gen. Sherman, and that the number of his cavalry is to be largely increased.

From *The Floridian and Journal*.

Our city has been in a considerable state of excitement for the past few days. At 9 o'clock on Saturday night last news was received in Tallahassee that the Yankees, 1,400 strong, had landed from their St. Marks Light Brigade, and were marching on the direction of the city, and the Confederate forces in the neighborhood, under the command of Col. G. W. Scott, were gallantly opposing them and checking their advance, and that their object was probably to make a forced march upon Tallahassee and burn and destroy the place, or turn the battles at St. Marks and take permanent possession and establish themselves there.

The alarm was given, and the note of preparation sounded throughout the whole city, and was extended to the other counties. The militia were ordered out, and an unusual and invariable response was made to the call. Every man and boy capable of bearing arms was at his post. Never, since the first commencement of the war, have the people exhibited a greater spirit. One company of cavalry marched nearly sixty miles in 24 hours. Others marched on foot 30 and 40 miles to intercept their companions who had gone ahead, and in a very short time a sufficient force was on the way to the scene of action to meet any force the enemy might bring.

Cal. Scott was hardly pressed by the enemy and retired to Newport and burned the bridge there. The enemy finding it impossible to force a passage of the river at that place, marched in the direction of the Natural Bridge.

Rebellions having arrived at daylight on Monday morning, our forces encountered the enemy at the Natural Bridge about seven or eight miles from Newbern on the St. Marks River. The action lasted for several hours, when the enemy were completely repulsed, and driven back to their boats, with a loss of 40 killed, wounded and prisoners.

In the action we lost three killed and twenty-two wounded. Among the killed we are sorry to mention Capt. H. K. Simmons of the 2d Florida Cavalry, a brave and skillful officer.

Gen. Samuel Jones was early upon the field and proved himself an able officer. That brave general, Wm. Miller, in command of the Reserve, took a prominent part in the action and contributed much to the victory.

We would like to mention the services of several other officers and the various forces that took part in the affair, but we are ashamed that it might give useful information to the enemy. Suffice it to say, that we have ample forces to meet any such attack of the enemy; that the men behaved with unflinching and unerring courage; that no distinction could be gained by any one for gallantry, so perfect was the courage and zeal of all.

We have beaten the enemy again in Florida and driven them from our soil, and the hand of God is in the power of man, and from ravaging our borders we will not permit them to do it again.

At the time of our writing the Yankees have embarked on their transports, a few of which remain in the bay opposite the Light-house.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

The enemy were commanded by Gen. Newton.

Two deserters were shot, after trial by court-martial, who were captured in Yankee uniforms. One of them was recognized as the man who shot the Adjutant of the 2d Florida Cavalry at the time of his description.

Col. G. W. Scott had a leg shot, and injured by a fall in the hole.

The number of the enemy was variously estimated at from 1,400 to 2,000, 300 of whom were whites, among them about 100 deserters.

The Killen Artillery, Capt. Patrick Houston, and Dunham's Battery, Capt. D. Dunham, acted in the most gallant style, dealing death and destruction to the invaders, and contributing largely to the result of the battle. The Cadets from the Florida State Seminary were in the fight, and behaved in the most gallant manner. Their praise is on the lips of all who took part in the fight.

Twenty-four prisoners were brought to this city last Wednesday evening, two whites and the balance negroes. One of the whites is a Lieutenant.

From *The Augusta Constitutionalist*.

Important Rebel Orders.

Macon, Ga., March 30, 1865.

The following Orders have been received from Headquarters Military Division of the West:

For the purpose of collecting and providing the prompt resources to their several regiments, battalions and companies in absences from Lee's, Stewart's and Cleburne's corps, the following measures will be taken:

XII. Brig. Gen. Charles Ewing, having been promoted, is hereby relieved from staff-duty at these headquarters, and will report to Major-General Howard for assignment to duty according to his rank.

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman.

L. M. DAYTON, Asst. Adj'tg.

Official: C. CAULFIELD, A. A. G.

Official: C. J. DOUGLASS, A. A. G.

Official: D. W. PONK, A. A. G.

Official: EDWARD JONES, Adj'tg. Mo. Inf.

VICTORY IN FLORIDA.

Capture of a Rebel General.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 10, 1865.

The Navy Department to-day received the following:

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE.

NAVEYARD, PENSACOLA, Fla., March 30, 1865.

Hon. GEORGE WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. Washington: Brigadier General Asboth, commanding the Military District of West Florida, has just informed me that Major-Gen. Steele, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, had met with decided success, having captured on the 25th inst., the Behel General Clinton, who is mortally wounded, taken 25 prisoners, seized two rail-way trains at Evergreen, ten miles above Polkton, on the Montgomery Railroad, and had torn up and destroyed the railroad track both at Evergreen and Polkton.

Major-Gen. Steele at the latest advices, Sunday the 6th, was marching on Blakely.

J. N. ARMSTRONG, Commodore Commandant.

From *Fortress House*.

MONROE, April 10, 1865.

The steamer Red Jacket arrived here from Washington this morning, with his Excellency Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, and then, Townsend, Adj'tg. Gen'l. of the Army. Gen. Townsend is to remain to the arrival of Henry Ward Beecher and others of the party bound to Fort Sumter, who are expected here to-morrow. He will also visit the De Moultrie fortifications in the field.

Very President Andrew Johnson and the Hon. Pre-

ssor King arrived here from Richmond to-day.

New-York Tribune.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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SOUTHERN NEWS.

From *The Florida Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

The War in Florida—The Battle of Natural Bridge.

From Our Special Correspondent.

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At this place they made a haul of 20 horses and

men, with their equipments, and 75 contrabands, and burned 25 hogheads of sugar, 350 barrels of soap, 400 barrels

of whisky, and the still and sugar works. This was ac-

complished by three men. The rest of the party had

been left to guard the bridge. The expedition then set

out on its return. At Lake Charles they were over-

taken by Capt. House's cavalry, numbering about 32.

A fight took place, and the rebels were

driven off.

VI. All officers and men returning are urged to bring

in their arms, or any arms they may find in the country.

They will be enabled to join their commands.

W. W. MACKALL, Brig.-Gen.

From *The Interior*.

From *The Savannah Republican*, April 1.

We have news from the interior up to the

25th inst., brought by two Union refugees who reached

this city yesterday. They landed on the morning of the 8th at Orange Mills. The party

here divided, a portion going by boats and a portion by

land to opposite Philmont. Here they again united and proceeded up the river to Fort Davis, where they landed

and struck out for the interior.

They next visited the plantation of Mr. Mason.

Here they found two Rebel soldiers planting when

they made prisoners. They also secured five stand of

arms. They next visited the plantation of Mr. Marsh.

Here they captured two more soldiers, one horse, one mule and six stand of arms.

At the plantation of Mr. Williams they captured two contrabands and one horse.

They then struck the bridge over the Ocklawaha River, where they encountered two pickets belong-

ing to Capt. House's company, who fled to Col.

Marshall's plantation, where they were overtaken and

surprised by the rebels.

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